some of the rare species of Wildlife are as under:—

S. No.	Name of Species	Name of States with highest incidences of poaching
1.	Tiger and Panther	Madhya Pradegh, Uttar Pradegh and Rajagthan.
2.	Elephants	Karnataka
3.	Rhino	Assam
4.	Jackal, Foxes, Wild Cat	Rajasthan
5.	Monitor Lizard	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
6.	Musk Deer	Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

(d) and (e) The proposals for enhancing the penalties and plugging the loopholes by amending the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for having an effective check on killing of wild life are under examination of Government of India.

Statement

Name of the Animals which are killed by the poachers in large number

1. Tiger
2. Panther
3. Elephant
4. Rhino
5. Musk Deer
6. Black Buck
7. Chinkara
8. Sambhar
9. Cheetal
10. Hog Deer
11. Barking Deer
12. Sloth Bear
13. Blue Bull
14. Wild Bear
15. Leopard Cat
16. Wild Cat
17. Desert Cat
18. Red Fox
19. Common Fox
20. Hill Fox
21. Otter
22. Jackal
23. Crocodile
24. Mugger
25. Rat Snake
26. Monitor Lizard
27. Python
28. Mongoose

Report of WHO on Air and Water Pollution in Delhi

799. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHAND RAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed report on air and water pollution in Delhi was prepared by the World Health Organisation last year;

(b) if so, what were the main observations and recommendations made therein; and

(c) what steps are being taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed. (*See* below).

(c) The report was discussed by the Environmental Protection Council under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor, Delhi and Delhi Administration have accepted its recommendations. The Lt. Governor, Delhi has constituted three High Powered Follow Up Actions Groups under the Chairmanship of Commissioner of Industries, Commissioner (M.C.D.) and Deputy Commissioner (Water) to review the progress of the implementation of the recommendations.

Statement

The main observations and recommendations made in the W.H.O. Report on pollution in Delhi include the following:—

I. *OBSERVATIONS*:

1. *Residential*: There are five distinct types of residential areas, namely: walled city, New Delhi, newly developed colonies, industrial areas and slums.

2. *Water Supply*: Though the water quality produced at the treatment plants meets the desired quality the storage and distribution systems are inadequate and unsafe, resulting in contamination water.

3. *Sewerage*: Only 75 per cent population is served by the sewerage system and 40 per cent of the total sewage generated overflows into open drains. The sewage generation has increased from 835 MLD to 1386 MLD by 1989 but the treatment facility is inadequate.

4. *Solid Wastes*: The quantity of refuge generated in Delhi is 2400 tonnes per day. Environmental pollution from the solid waste is caused due to insanitary conditions at collection points, inadequate removal equipments and improper disposal at dumping sites.

5. *Slums and unauthorised settlements*: Slums and unauthorised settlements have a population of 5 million people who do not have private bath rooms or laterines. They have to depend on a few comunal facilities or use open spaces for defication. The servicing of old latrines in many parts of old city is adding to the environmental problems.

6. *Industrial*: There are 60,000—70,000 small scale industries with cramped, poorly lighted, ill-ventilated space and with atmosphere full of dust, gas, vapours and fumes. Lack of scientific information, use of child labour, absence of regulatory control and poor house keeping are creating environmental problems.

7. *Transportation*: At present the growth rate of motor vehicles is 15,000 per month, the number of diesel locomotives which operate on the Railways in and from Delhi has increased and steam locomotives have been reduced. Air traffic has also considerably increased. The air pollution load is 620 tonnes pollutants every day in the city.

II. *RECOMMENDATIONS*:

1. *Drinking water supply and sewerage:*

1.1. Develop an action plan for improvement of drinking water supply and sewerage system in the city.

1.2. A high-power committee be constituted for arranging additional supply of raw water and for exchanging sewage affluent for raw water.

1.3. Proposals should be submitted to the Government of India in the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission for financing the long-term measures.

1.4. The work in the Jhuggi Jhopri/slums and unauthorised colonies should be coordinated by the DDA under Commissioner (Slums) and plans for work be prepared by Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking and M.C.D. taking help from NGOs. The Municipal Health Officer should be responsible for water quality, proper collection of garbage, sullage and sanitation in general.

2. *Conservancy and Sanitation*:

2.1. Full responsibility for activities related to solid waste management and storm water drains should rest with the Director-*cum*-Chief Engineer, Conservancy and Sanitation Department under Municipal Commissioner of Delhi.

2.2. For improvement of Collection and disposal of solid wastes in J J. Slums and unauthorised colonies, health education campaigns should be made.

2.3. The Municipal Commissioner should assess the full implications of the planned measures and take up the matter with the appropriate Ministry.

3. *Anti Pillution Control*:

3.1. The Central Pollution Control Board should be the technical agency for monitoring and advising on control of air pollution.

3.2. Delhi Electric Supply Unit should ensure that power generating stations do not continue to pollute the air and ground water.

3.3. The Municipal Corporation and DDA should prohibit establishment of any new air and water polluting industry. The Government, Municipal Corporation and DDA should consider incentives for moving the existing air and water polluting industries to areas outside Delhi.

3.4. The Transport Authorities should be made responsible for enforcing the regulations on controlling vehicular emissions.

3.5. The Central Pollution Control Board, Bureau of Indian Standards and the Petroleum Ministry should discuss regulations for supply of diesel fuel to the Delhi area with a sulphur content of 0.3 per cent or less.

3.6. The Railways should be persuaded to switch their steam locomotives to electrical or diesel operated ones.

3.7. The concerned Ministries should discuss with the vehicles' manufacturers the need for manufacturing 4 stroke engines in place of 2 stroke engines.

3.8. The Delhi Administration should be made responsible for various alternatives for mass transportation system.

बेटला बाघ परियोजना में बाघों की संख्या

800. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में बेटला स्थित "बाघ परियोजना" में बाघों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने हेतु इन्हें संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस क्षेत्र का दौरा किया है; यदि नहीं तो क्या उनका इस क्षेत्र का दौरा करने का विचार है ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मेनका गांधी) : (क) 1989 में की गई बाघों की गणना के अनुसार बेटला बाघ रिजर्व के नाम से प्रसिद्ध पलामू बाघ रिजर्व में बाघों की अनुमानित संख्या 55 है । इस क्षेत्र में बाघों